

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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TRADE UNION DELEGATION ASKS RECOGNITION OF WORKERS' SOVIET REPUBLIC BY UNITED STATES

COLORADO MINE PICKETS DEFY THREAT TO KILL

"We Are Peaceful but Will Defend Ourselves"

WALSBURG, Colo., Oct. 20.—If they rule that picketing is a violation of the law, then the county commissioners will have to keep us, because we all will be in jail," declared Fred Seidler, secretary of the strike committee of the Colorado coal miners, in answer to two members of the State Industrial commission who walked into a huge meeting of strikers here and declared the walkout illegal, with the state using to prevent its extension thru picketing.

"We intend to continue this strike peacefully," said Seidler, "but if strikers are killed, we will have to defend ourselves."

They Remember Ludlow.

The mining field in Colorado is the scene of the Ludlow massacre where men, women and children were slaughtered several years ago by gunmen of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., owned by Rockefeller, and one of the employers whose men are on strike today.

The twenty pickets were arrested Tuesday and are held in jail at Trinidad, near here, eight automobiles loaded with pickets started this morning from strike headquarters and started for the picket lines.

Pickets Effective.

Officials of the Rouse mine, twelve miles south of here, complained today that about thirty pickets evaded their guards yesterday and got among the miners, some of whom speak no English and do not yet understand the strike. When the situation is explained to them, they usually come out, and

(Continued on Page Five)

Mexican Troops March to Quell Reactionary Outbreak in Durango

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Counter-revolutionary movements in Mexico were reported in dispatches received here today.

Captain Jose Ruiz and 100 soldiers are rumored to have marched out of the garrison at Durango and joined the movement in Durango state. Troops have been sent against the garrison and the outbreak will be quelled within a few days, it is expected.

Although friends of Governor Jiminez of Oaxaca deny he is in rebellion.

RUHR MINERS MAY JOIN STRIKE IN LIGNITE FIELDS

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—That the anthracite miners of the Ruhr Valley will join the walk-out of more than 70,000 lignite miners of central Germany appeared likely today when their demand for a wage increase was refused by the operators.

The lignite miners walked out Sunday night when they were refused a 6 and one-half per cent wage increase. The lignite miners work a ten hour day, and their daily wages average less than \$1.50.

Rush Police to Ruhr. The German Government has ordered several hundred heavily armed police into the lignite districts. Preparations are being made to rush several hundred more into the Ruhr Valley. Government officials remember the general strike that swept the Ruhr several years ago.

NEW YORK LABOR TO HEAR UNION MEN ON RUSSIA

Huge 'Garden' Meet for Union Delegation

Manifestations of deep interest in the findings of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, whose report will be summarized in addresses at Madison Square Garden at 2 p. m. Sunday, are apparent throughout the New York labor movement.

The interest which trade unionists in all industries are taking in the delegations' return indicates that workers and their friends will fill the huge auditorium to hear them speak. Among the speakers will be James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America; Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, and Albert F. Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, all members of the delegation.

First Public Expression.

The delegation spent a month in Russia after studying conditions in the industrial centers of western Europe. At the Sunday mass meeting they will make their first public appearance since their return. Their addresses also will be the first detailed public expression of their convictions as to the success of the first workers' government.

New York Workers Impressed.

Workers in New York are more and more impressed by the productivity of the Russian industries, manned and controlled by trade unionists. They are increasingly interested in such engineering projects as the large-scale Russian electrification plan. Workers in the building and needle trades, heavy and other industries are therefore anxious to hear first hand the opinions and findings on this subject of men from their own labor movement.

Sponsors of the mass meeting predict that all of the 22,000 seats in Madison Square Garden will be occupied when the first speaker steps to the front of the platform to tell what Russian labor is accomplishing.

Quinliven Withdraws From Garfield Race; Endorses Mayor Burke

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.—John Quinliven, independent candidate for mayor, who had accepted the program of the United Labor Ticket, withdrew from the race today and endorsed Mayor William Burke, republican, candidate for reelection. Burke, an official of the Botany Worsted Mills, was active against the textile workers during the last strike.

The United Labor Ticket candidates for aldermen will issue a statement tomorrow on the withdrawal of Quinliven. They are Gus John di Santo and Felix Panerissi.

Ruthenberg Memorial Film To Be Screened

Conditions in the Soviet Union will flash on the screen in a six-reel film, "Red Russia," at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., all day Sunday, Oct. 30.

On the same program the Ruthenberg memorial film will be shown. The funeral of the late leader of the Workers' (Communist) Party, reproduced on the screen, will recall the poignancy of the loss suffered by the workers throughout the country when he died.

These films will precede the New York celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Tickets at 50 cents are now on sale at the Jimmy Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Pl., and at the office of the Workers' (Communist) Party, 108 East 14th St., Room 22.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

"Russia Can Go On; We Are Convinced"

Secretary of the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.



ALBERT F. COYLE

Annual I. L. D. Costume Ball To Draw Hundreds Tonight

More than 2,000 workers are expected to attend the annual costume ball of the International Labor Defense tonight at New Star Casino, Park Ave., and 107th St. Among the many features will be the awarding of prizes for the most original and attractive costumes.

Many workers will be attired in costumes appropriate to the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Folk Dances.

A 10-piece jazz orchestra will furnish the music. In addition to playing the latest popular songs they will render folk music for various national groups that are present.

One of the busiest sections of the hall will be the buffet bar, where delicacies will be furnished hungry dancers at minimum prices.

Paul Crouch, the soldier Communist, will address the merry makers and tell of his experiences while in prison for organizing a Communist League in the Hawaiian barracks.

The ball is being given for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of defending prisoners of class injustice and providing relief for the families of those who are in prison as a result of their labor activities.

Funds Are Needed.

Rose Baron, who is taking charge of the arrangements of the ball, said:

"The activities of the I. L. D. require funds. The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations were carried on without a thought of what the cost would be.

During the last month before these two heroic revolutionaries were murdered, a steady stream of telegrams, night letters and long distance telephone calls flowed from the New York office. The success of the ball tonight will do much towards making organization more effective. I know all class-conscious workers will come and bring their friends."

All of the 41 active branches of the New York I. L. D. will participate.

"Red Caps" Receive No Pay.

The "red caps" who carry their baggage in Grand Central Terminal work for nothing a month, and the tips they get, says Allan A. A. Titley,

a former "red cap," writing in the Messenger, Negro magazine. That is, most of the "red caps" work for the salary named. Another hundred are dollar a month men; 40 receive \$18 monthly, and captains get the princely pay of \$20 a month.

BUT GREAT GAINS OF LIBERATED WORKERS WILL BE MORE RAPID, SAYS REPORT, IF SOVIET UNION GIVEN FREE INTERCOURSE WITH OTHER NATIONS. WOULD PAY CZARIST DEBTS, SAYS DELEGATION, BUT MAKES COUNTER-CLAIMS FOR INVASIONS BY IMPERIALISTS.

Will Report At 'Garden' Sunday

Lenders of the first American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia will deliver at the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock their verbal report on what they found in the first republic of labor.

The list of speakers will include James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America; Albert F. Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate; Paul Douglas, of the University of Chicago, and Stuart Chase, economist. Frank P. Walsh will preside.

The immediate recognition of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States government is demanded by the first American Trade Union Delegation which returned from Soviet Russia, in its report to American labor.

The delegation will deliver a verbal report in speeches by its leading members at a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York City next Sunday afternoon, October 23, at 2 o'clock, and the printed report will at the same time be distributed in book form at the Madison Square Garden meeting and elsewhere throughout the country.

The report indicates the belief of the delegation that the workers' government, if recognized by the United States government, is ready to make an agreement for paying claims of United States capitalists within certain limitations for old debts contracted by the czarist and bourgeois governments of Russia which preceded the revolutionary workers' government. Counter-claims for damages sustained by America's participation in the invasion will be put forward.

Commanding the successes in economic construction in the Soviet Republic, and pleading for "understanding and forbearance abroad," the report declares:

"Russia can go on; we are convinced of that. Her government is moving towards strength and the stable institutions of peace. But she cannot go on to the kind of success which lies within vision without freedom from malicious interference in her affairs.

To be let alone would be a measurable assistance to the development of her internal strength. To be recognized de jure and to have bridges of commerce and communication re-established with other nations would be still more effective. There are those who would neither let her alone nor recognize her existence. This seems to us an arrogant attempt to determine the institutions through which the life of one-tenth of the world shall express itself. It leads directly to forcible domination. We venture to make to others what seems to us a true description of reality because it is only in an atmosphere of ignorance and misrepresentation that such an attitude can influence opinion."

The report then shows an entire failure to grasp the disruptive nature of the activities of the Trotskyist opposition in the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. by saying that "the dread possibility of war also weakened the attempt of the opposition within the Communist Party to democratize the party machinery."

Recognition would also be advantageous to American investors, says the report. "The Russian government is eager to build new factories and to outfit existing plants with the most improved equipment. But this requires enormous amounts of capital. Capital is now being supplied from the profits of industry and from state savings, but in order to develop Russia into an industrial nation, literally billions of foreign capital could be used, with profit not only to the investors, but also to the American manufacturers of machinery and mechanical equipment, with whom most of such a loan would be spent."

German banks have recently loaned \$15,000,000 for five years to Russian industry for the purchase of German equipment. Sixty per cent of this was underwritten by the Deutsche Bank.

(Continued on Page Two)

EDWARD McGRADY ASKED TO LEAVE FURRIERS ALONE

In an open letter to Edward F. McGrady, special American Federation of Labor organizer assigned to the International Fur Workers' Union to fight the left wing, the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union demands that McGrady end his union-smashing activities and allow the fur workers to rebuild their organization.

Would Rebuild Union.

"We earnestly propose that you withdraw," the letter reads. "Give us a chance with the aid of the workers to take the union out of the ruins and rebuild it as we did in 1925. At that time we brought the union out of the wreckage left us as a heritage by the same gang you have now embraced. You know the power, the courage, honesty and competence to solidify the workers and improve their conditions. We shall make it possible for you to leave with honor as President Green requested. We, on our part, seek no honors and no laurels; you may have these if you wish them."

Concerned With Workers Interests.

"We are above everything concerned with the economic well-being of the workers. You have disrupted the Furriers' Union without any scruples. We do not seek to avenge ourselves upon those who are guilty. Leave us repair the damages you have wrought. Leave us to rescue the fur workers from the wreckage you have created."

"Your Communist bogey has ceased to have any terror even for the most naive and credulous workers. You can no longer seek refuge under this smoke screen. The longer you linger in your swamp the deeper you are sinking and drawing the workers with you. Is not a year of your experimentation with the blood of the workers sufficient to reveal to you your tragic

(Continued on Page Five)

Trade Union Delegation Demands Recognition of Soviet Russia by U.S.

(Continued from Page One) but the prices charged were so high that a handsome profit was made by the German firms. An ironical feature of this transaction is that American credits to Germany made possible this loan to Russia and the consequent profits to German rather than to American business houses. It also served to employ German rather than American labor.

Loans Interfered With.

"Constructive loans to Russia would be difficult and perhaps impossible to make under the present policy of our government. In the first place, it is not unfair to the state department to say that it would in all probability discourage such investments were they submitted to it for approval, as they necessarily would be."

Referring to the question of recognition as a reassurance to prospective investors, the report says:

"Such solicitude for the profits of American capitalists may seem somewhat incongruous on the part of a delegation of American workers. We are not concerned about the gains of American capitalists. They are quite able to take care of themselves, and many of them openly favor the recognition of Russia as a direct benefit to their own economic interests. Yet American labor has even a greater interest in this question than the capitalists, involving not profits for a few but employment for thousands. Every intelligent worker can see that a large loan to Russia to finance the purchase of American machinery would directly result in giving a bigger pay envelope to American labor and would stimulate the prosperity of the primary industries of the nation."

"Finally, we believe that nearly all Americans want to live in friendship with the people of Russia."

Continuing, the delegation reports:

"The Russian government has been in existence for ten years, and has repelled many attacks upon it, while life is more secure there than in some parts of our own country. If our traditional policy of recognizing de facto governments be correct, then surely the present government of Russia merits recognition."

The Issue of "Compensations."

"Turning to the question of compensation for American property, it is a matter of history that many respectable nations have practiced the confiscation of property without compensation and have even repudiated their debts. Thus England under Henry VIII confiscated church property, while the French Revolution seized the lands of the nobility and

clergy. In the new states which were created by the world war there has been a virtual confiscation of a large part of the properties formerly owned by the landed nobility of the central empires and of the Baltic states. All these confiscatory acts are now sanctified by usage. Nor, lest it should become self-righteous, should we forget that a number of our own states repudiated their debts during the years following the panic of 1837, and that after the Civil War reconstruction period, many southern states also repudiated the bonds which had been issued during the regime of the carpet-baggers. Governments, indeed, being sovereign, have the legal right of confiscation."

Favor A Conference.

"We believe that our government should be willing to enter a conference with Russia where these claims could be adjusted in a general settlement that would fully protect the interests of all American creditors without involving Russia's diplomatic relations with other nations under the most favored nation clause."

"The loan of \$187,000,000 to the so-called Bakmetiev government stands upon a somewhat different footing. Most of this money was used by Bakmetiev after the fall in November, 1917, of the Kerensky government, which he represented in the United States. Mr. Bakmetiev subsequently remained in Washington for several years, being recognized during this time by the state department as the official representative of the Russian government, although his government has not existed. The major portion of these funds was used, with the knowledge of our government, to

purchase military supplies for the armies of Admiral Kolchak and other counter-revolutionaries, who invaded Russia and attempted to overthrow the Soviet government. It is obviously the height of unfairness for our government to insist upon collecting from the Russian government the cost of the munitions which were used in an attempt to crush it. Yet the commissioner for foreign affairs of the Russian government expressed to us his willingness to admit even this claim, provided that he can in return file claims for the damages done to Russian property by American armies and by the munitions furnished by the United States. We should not forget that, without any declaration of war on our part, an American army invaded Russia in 1918 and helped to kill Russian citizens and to destroy Russian property in the Archangel district. An American detachment also accompanied Kolchak's Army and, although it abstained from actual combat, it lent the moral support of America to the counter-revolutionary forces and operated railroads for their benefit. The munitions bought with money furnished by the United States were also used to damage Russian property, as those of us who have seen the deprivations wrought by Kolchak's Army in the Ural districts and in Siberia can testify. Russia's claim for compensation on these counts seems perfectly valid."

The report as a whole in the exact words of the delegation will be published in The DAILY WORKER, the first installment appearing on another page in this issue.

Defense Clubs in Soviet Union Are Growing Rapidly

MOSCOW, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—The Society for Promoting the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Industry of the U. S. S. R. has taken stock of its activities up to the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The society actually has 32 aviation and chemical museums, 33 clubs, 1,178 aviation and chemical circles, 1,942 libraries, 1,283 airfield circles, 202 chemical laboratories, 27 permanent exhibitions, 3,063 circles for military studies, 4,207 rifle shooting circles, 617 medical circles, 836 stands for shooting, 300 aviation and chemical detachment and 7,460 experimental agricultural plots for probing mineral manuring.

3 Shot Dead in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Two young women were shot to death and their bodies thrown from a speeding automobile here early today. One hundred yards from the spot where the bodies lay, the automobile crashed into a telegraph pole and was demolished. In the wreckage of the machine was found the body of Wilfred Winters, 21, who had been shot through the head. One of the girls was identified as Frances Martin, a student. Efforts are being made to identify the second body. There have been many such murders in Chicago.

Junker Plane Waits

HORTA, Azores, Oct. 20.—The German Junkers seaplane "D-1230" in which the Viennese actress Lilli Dillenz is attempting a Germany-to-New York flight will not attempt the last leg of its flight from the Azores to New York tonight.

Continued adverse weather conditions over the Atlantic were responsible for the further postponement of the flight.

Killed at Station Crossing

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Struck by an express train today as she was crossing the New Central tracks at the station here, a woman believed to have been Mrs. Jane F. Williams, 57, of 3308 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, was instantly killed. There were no guards provided at this crossing.

Lita, Now Rich, Praises Cal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—"He's pretty nice," said Lita Gray Chaplin, after a call upon President Coolidge today.

Lita married Charlie Chaplin some years ago and then sued for divorce and heavy alimony, threatening to blacken his reputation unless he yielded.

Industry in Ukraine Shows Twenty-four Per Cent Increase in Year

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The industry of Ukraine shows an increase approximately of 24 per cent in the last year.

In the coming year, the pre-war level will be exceeded in the Ukraine. The coal industry will exceed the pre-war level 16 per cent; margarine 115 per cent; machinery 140 per cent; the leather and shoe industries 50 per cent and the paper industry 85 per cent.

Governor Smith Pardons Graftor; Petty Larceny May Mean a Life Term

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Governor Smith today commuted the two-year prison sentence of T. Forrest Brown, of Amsterdam, former County Treasurer of Montgomery county.

Brown was convicted of misappropriating several thousand dollars of county funds. He was sentenced in November, 1926, to a minimum term expiring Sept. 21, 1928.

The governor said he had received a letter from County Judge George C. Butler, who imposed sentence on Brown, urging executive clemency.

This is in the same estate where men are sentenced to life imprisonment for petty larceny if it is the fourth offense.

Rich Woman Loses Husband

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—The May-December romance of Mrs. Estella M. Woodward, 65, wealthy resident of South Deerfield, and her chauffeur, Herman Letourneau, 22, of Turners Falls, which was shattered a few weeks after their marriage at Kingston, N. Y., was officially dissolved in probate court here today.

Line Up With Boss.

The engineering and architectural firms represented here are sometimes themselves contractors, and even when not are the high-priced technical men, who draw up plans and estimates for building.

Their adhesion to the newly developed policy of aggressiveness by building contractors in New York and other cities against the building trades, and the present hardly concealed open shop drive, was expected. The presiding officer at the congress is Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University.

The building trades department of

the American Federation of Labor has already withdrawn from the national board of jurisdictional awards joint committee of arbitration, because of the crudely unfair decisions it has rendered.

Until now, however, the board has been kept running by the employers, apparently as a part of their campaign for public sympathy in the impending period of lock-outs and strikes.

Don't Want Settlement.

The members of engineering firms gathered here, however, appear to be

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that the whole plan of settling labor

disputes within the building industry

through the board be abandoned.

Want New U. S. Department.

Formal announcement was made to-

day of the adoption by the council of

a new plan of U. S. government reor-

ganization, under which the entire

public works functions of the govern-

ment would be transferred to the De-

partment of the Interior, in which a

major division of public works would

be created. The plan has been em-

bodied in a bill to be introduced at the

coming session of Congress by Rep.

Adam M. Wyant, of Pennsylvania.

Costes Over Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 20.

Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Le

Erix, French airmen who are making

a flight from Le Bourget, France, to

Buenos Ayres, passed over this city

at 11:55 a. m. (local time). They had

hopped off at Pelotas, Brazil.

Say Ford Gyped Partners.

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—A suit of

Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland

against Henry and Edsel Ford to force

the Fords to carry out an alleged

promise to reimburse original stock-

holders of the Lincoln Motor Company

is contemplated.

In a letter sent to all old stock-

holders of the Lincoln Motor Compa-

ny last week, the Lelands ask for power of

attorney and agreement to start suit.

It is estimated the suit, if started, will

involve about \$4,000,000.

Lives of Poor Endangered by Flimsy Fire Traps In Which They Must Dwell



SCORES FLEE TENEMENT FIRE!—Two-alarm fire that started in rear of tenement at 3d Avenue and 108th Street last night drove many occupants to street. Photo shows damage caused by blaze. Firemen had narrow escape from injury in collapse of wooden flooring.

ENGINEER FIRMS CONSIDER ENDING ALL ARBITRATION

Technical Congress Has Motion to War on Labor

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—The congress of Engineering societies opened here today with the introduction of a resolution which recognizes a state of war on organized labor in the building trades. This coincides with the recent attacks by New York building contractors on the union scale. Among a list of subjects relating to better highways, changes in the national government so as to concentrate the contracting power in the Department of the Interior, of which Albert F. Fall was lately the head, and patent office suggestions intended to make less valuable the holding of a patent by the inventor, comes a motion to recommend liquidation of the national board of jurisdictional awards in the building industry.

Line Up With Boss.

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Their adhesion to the newly developed policy of aggressiveness by building contractors in New York and other cities against the building trades, and the present hardly concealed open shop drive, was expected. The presiding officer at the congress is Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University.

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through the board be abandoned.

Want Evidence On Agent.

The cabinet member in Attorney General John H. Sargent, whose deposition is now sought.

In addition, Mrs. Mable Walker

Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of criminal prosecution, Edgar T. Hoover, Chief of the Department of Justice, Dr. E. L. Doran, in charge of the nation's liquor forces, former Prohibition Commissioner David H. Blair, and many other minor officials have been subpoenaed and are expected to give important testimony.

Machine Invented Which Will Work Mathematics

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—A much improved computing device

which can solve intricate mathematical problems and will therefore

replace a considerable number of em-

ployees of engineering firms, has been invented by Dr. Vannevar Bush

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the first instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

THE American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union was organized as a result of the visit to America of A. A. Purcell, then president of the British Trade Union Congress and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, a fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in the fall of 1925. Mr. Purcell visited twelve cities urging that American labor send a delegation to learn at first hand labor and economic conditions in Europe. Under the chairmanship of President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors (who was unable at the last moment to go with us), the delegation as an unofficial group of trade unionists invited fourteen expert advisors in economics, sociology and education to join in the research. Several members of the research staff left the United States in June, others the first of July, and the delegation itself July 27th, returning September 26th, after spending a month in Russia.

The delegation planned to observe labor conditions in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Poland, with a detailed investigation of economic and social developments in Soviet Russia. Dictator Mussolini and Fascist Italy refused to permit the delegation to conduct research in Italy, but in all these other countries of Europe we received a fraternal welcome by the national labor movements, the International Transport Workers Federation and the International Federation of Trade Unions, by labor party and cooperative leaders, and in several cases by members of the government. We can not adequately express our appreciation to these friends and brothers for their courtesy, their hospitality and their efforts to give us full information about the economic life of their respective lands. We are especially indebted to the Polish Railwaymen's Union for entertainment and transportation across Poland, and to the All Russian Trade Union Council, whose guests we were during our entire stay in Russia.

The delegation also owes much to the many workers and liberal friends in the United States whose contributions, supplementing a nucleus from the Purcell fund, made possible its research. These contributions were made wholly by sympathizers in the United States. The further fact that various members of the delegation paid part or all of their own expenses helped to make this mission possible on a very modest budget.

The delegation gathered much material on labor and industrial conditions in Western Europe, but we do not feel that the time spent in these countries warrants a report on their economic situation. It was impossible not to discover, however, that wages in several of these countries are exceedingly low. Most of them lost a large part of their economic surplus by the world war and lack abundant raw materials for industry. All of them face a serious problem of unemployment. An understanding of the difficult position of labor in the rest of Europe is essential to a fair appraisal of the position and policies of the trade unions in Russia.

The delegation realizes that it could not

learn "all about Russia" in the time at its disposal. Yet the fact that each economic specialist covered a particular field in which he was well-informed and put his research at our command; that the group divided into five parts, each traveling almost continuously for several weeks, covering thousands of miles—partly through country untouched by railroads; that we went where we wanted to go and saw what we wanted to see; that we visited Moscow, Leningrad, and seven other large cities as well as the great industrial center of the Donets Basin, the Caucasus, the Upper Volga, the Ural mountains, the Crimea, the Ukraine, including Odessa and Kherson; that everything was open to us from the books of a factory to the office of the foreign minister; that we talked with workers, with leaders of both factions within the Communist Party, with former White officers and Mensheviks bitterly hostile to the government; that we had interpreters of our own and selected additional assistance carefully—lead us to believe that we achieved a more reliable survey than any one could secure individually.

We must record the fact that the Russians made no apparent effort to hide the bad, although they displayed pardonable pride in showing us the best. Indeed, almost invariably, the officials who most impressed us with their ability and sincerity were anxious to hear our criticism of the weak points in the Soviet regime. There was no objection to our talking to any one, either through interpreters or in languages we understood. There seemed to be real readiness to help us get the facts. The request was repeatedly made by workers and officials that on our return home we simply "tell the truth about Russia." This duty we shall strive to discharge conscientiously.

A line running roughly through Berlin and Vienna divides Eastern Europe from Western. It marks off two civilizations. One is industrial, tidy, clean, composed. The other is agricultural, untidy, alternating a lavish splendor with down-at-the-heel drabness. In the latter area fall the Baltic and Balkan states, Turkey, Poland and Russia. To one who knows only western civilization, the east is strange, uncouth, frequently unpleasant. It is a long, long way from Main Street.

It is therefore difficult to judge modern Russia honestly. Prejudices will be colored by many considerations which have nothing to do with the revolution; which are implicit in the East, whatever the form of government. It is well nigh impossible to discount those prejudices, unless one knows the East, or has lived in Russia under the czar, and can thus soberly judge what is with what was, or compare what is with a like civilization next door—say Poland.

Most of us did not have this advantage. Two days in Poland were not enough to change the outlook of a lifetime. We came suddenly into a strange land. In France, Germany, Belgium and Holland we recognized a certain basic kinship, but Russia was a different world; its people lived differently from our people; its ways were not our ways.

Measured by the standards of such a city as Philadelphia, Moscow, with an equal population, is at once more gorgeous and more ramshackle. Noble spires and peeling stucco, cobblestone streets, swarms of booths and peddlars, motors one to the block instead of



JAMES MAURER.

Chairman of American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union and president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

fifty, few vivid window displays, no smartly tailored people, cheap hats and cheap clothing, not a soda fountain in the town, nor a decent cigar... men in blouses, bare-legged peasant women in shawls, ragged urchins with incredibly dirty faces, soldier boys in rusty khaki singing magnificently as they march, regal palaces slightly mildewed at the corners, an opera house across a flowered square, immense, spotless and shining, a disfigured beggar mumbling for bread, brown naked men swimming in the river or leisurely sunning themselves on the banks, noble parkways and uncultivated grass, great buses crowding ancient droshkys, and over it all a faint yet remorseless odor not as vivid as that of Constantinople or Cairo, but alien and unpleasant to Western nostrils.

Granting that it is the East, Russia as we found it—over many thousand miles of territory—was emphatically not a doomed or disordered country. The people were on the whole adequately if not fashionably dressed. There was plenty to eat, and from the standpoint of sheer biological well-being, the urban population seemed far better off than that of London or of Paris. It is a hardy, healthy race. There was plenty of evidence of poverty, and in Moscow terrible overcrowding, but on the whole little to compare with the blighted slum districts of many Western cities. Everywhere we went we saw evidence of building activity, repairs and renovations to many old houses, new apartments, new cottages, sometimes a new industrial town. Gayety was at a discount, except in certain areas in the south; but then have the Russians ever been gay in the sense that the Parisians are? Certainly there were no signs of any collective sullenness, bitterness, or resentment.

The city streets were full of people. The majority of stores were open with goods on their shelves and plenty of business. Street cars were running regularly; in nearly every

case the railroad trains were strictly on time. Streets were lighted at night, the telephone service in Moscow was excellent, theatres and opera were well attended—often crowded. Moving picture houses were frequent and busy, crews were rowing on the river, arias were stretched from many house-top, bands were playing in the parks, women shrieked as they coasted down the shoot-the-chutes in Leningrad's White City, museums and picture galleries were everywhere open and extensively patronized, and everybody smoked cigarettes—in incredible quantities.

The present volume of industrial goods, while surpassing the 1913 output in money, is of a different character. It comprises more machinery, more necessities, fewer comforts and luxuries than the pre-war total. Moreover, the quality of these goods, generally speaking, while markedly better than for any year since the revolution, is still decidedly below the 1913 level.

The present output is primarily addressed to building of new industrial plants, including transportation facilities, new housing for the workers, food products and plain necessities for the workers and peasants. As a result, the urban workers are undoubtedly better off than in 1913; the peasants are not quite so well off, in respect to the amount of industrial goods which they receive, while the industrial plant in the form of new capital outlays is growing at an unprecedented rate.

About the beginning of 1925 the new capital put into industry began to exceed the annual rate of depreciation, and to show a net increase in the value of the nation's fixed assets.

Meanwhile the amount of new capital and its division between the various industries is decided by what is probably the most interesting technical body now functioning in the world, the Gosplan (Government Planning Commission). The guiding principle of this board of industrial strategy is to build up those industries—such as coal, iron, water-power, machine making—upon which the other industries depend, financing this development, so far as may be, from the surplus earnings of the more profitable industries, such as oil, textiles, rubber. In this way a balanced national economy can be achieved, overextension in certain lines prevented, the business cycle eliminated, with an enormous saving of economic waste and loss. Only time can measure the final success of the Gosplan in this stupendous undertaking, but its tangible effect on industry already is far-reaching, and as far as we could learn, effective.

In brief, Russia, today, is carrying on the business of living in a reasonably normal and orderly manner. It is as far from a hell of degeneracy and wretchedness as it is from a Utopia. Few Westerners would passionately desire to live there, but who of us is planning to move to Constantinople or to Revel.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

The standard of living in Russia is far below the American average. It is not, however, below the Russian pre-war average. Late in the year 1926 total industrial production reached the level of 1913. At the present time the output per capita of population is slightly ahead of the 1913 standard for all industry combined, measured both in physical volume and in pre-war rubles.

This is a very creditable showing. Following the disorganization of the war—which still handicaps production in the rest of Europe—Russia, from 1917 to 1921, plunged into the abyss of revolution, civil war, foreign invasion on a dozen fronts, and to cap it all devastating crop failure and famine. In 1921 production had collapsed to a tenth of the pre-war output. Factories, public utilities, railway lines, harbors had been gutted and destroyed. The whole mechanism of trading, exchange, and credit had been wiped out, partly by the application of certain unworkable theories, partly by the relentless course of material events.

In this dark hour Lenin declared the New Economic Policy (NEP), which modified the more visionary theories and set up a qualified form of socialism which had some chance of functioning. From that zero point economic recovery has been phenomenal. Industrial production has increased by leaps and bounds, with agricultural production following behind. From a state of utter disorganization and ruin, the economic structure has come back to normal in six years. This is an achievement for which history records few parallels. For the West it would be a seven days' wonder; for the East it is a miracle.

According to the very latest estimates (published September 10, 1927) total production for the current fiscal year, ending October 1, 1927, will exceed that of the previous year by about 15 per cent. On the Gosplan basis substantially the same increase is planned for the coming fiscal year.

On the whole then, the economic structure is functioning as well as one might dare to expect, considering the utter chaos from which it started. Poverty is far from eliminated, unemployment is a very serious problem, new capital, credit, housing, an adequate supply of needed imports, power development—are all pressing and urgent challenges to the present economic administration. But at least a normal level has been reached and each year shows a gain.

At the present tempo, failing foreign wars and "Acts of God," the Gosplan five-year program calls for a 78 per cent increase in industrial production and a 30 per cent increase in agriculture by 1931. That there is a more than fighting chance to realize such increases is evidenced by the close correlation of the actual figures to the plans, as achieved in the first year of its operation.

If they are realized, a delegation visiting Russia five years hence may perhaps forget the East, and begin to apply some American standards in its judgment of Russian economy.

(To be continued tomorrow)

NATION-WIDE STRIKES SWEEP OVER GERMANY; GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY

Over 70,000 Miners Rebel Against Starvation Wages; 60,000 Textile Workers Out

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The threatened revolt of German industrial workers against the low standard of living forced on them by the victor's peace terms comes at a time when the strategic situation is more favorable to labor than at any time in recent years.

Reports that 70,000 miners are on strike, that 60,000 textile workers are locked out and that these skirmishes may prove forerunners of a general strike come simultaneously with statements that the number of unemployed has fallen to 472,000 compared with 1,965,000 in February 1927. General trade is booming, prices are rising and production is at a high level.

The first outbreak in what may become a general conflict between labor and capital occurred in the brown coal or lignite mine area of central Germany. But reports indicate that coal diggers in the great Ruhr district are demanding wage increases with the threat that unless these are granted they will join the strike. The Federated Press European correspondent suggests that the coming

conflicts may be more severe than any in Europe since the British general strike.

Low Wage Level.

A glance at the level of wages now being paid in German industry indicates that there is plenty of fuel to feed the flame once it has started. The miners in the brown coal pits receive only about \$1.50 for a day of 9 to 10 hours. Their demand for a ½ per cent increase, which would raise their daily wage to about \$1.60 seems modest enough.

Skilled Workers Get \$11.72.

The average wage for skilled workers employed in all German industries June 1, according to the federal statistical office, was 49.15 marks per week, \$11.72 at the present rate of exchange. For unskilled workers the average was 36.65 marks or \$8.75. Weekly wages of German workers in the separate industries were:

German industry	Skilled	Unskilled
Mining	\$12.76	\$9.04
Metal	11.65	8.07
Chemical	10.56	8.90
Average	11.72	8.75

Killed Petlura



Samuel Schwartzbard, Jewish watchmaker, who was decorated for bravery during the World War and who confessed killing General Petlura, White Guard bandit, who murdered thousands of workers and peasants in the Ukraine.

Building	13.53	11.00
Wood working	11.70	15.75
Paper making	8.38	7.52
Textile, male	7.66	6.55
Textile, female	6.05	4.74
Brewing	12.26	10.84
Sugar, Confections	10.20	8.81
Printing	11.78	10.25
Cardboard, male	8.86	7.53
Cardboard, female	5.83	4.80
State railways	10.68	8.55
Average	11.72	8.75

WHITE GUARDIST MURDERS BARED AT PARIS TRIAL

PARIS, Oct. 20.—While a heavy force of gendarmes surrounded the court to "prevent race riots," White Guard witnesses were called today in the trial of Samuel Schwartzbard, Jewish watchmaker, to "testify" that Gen. Simon Petlura, Ukrainian reactionary who murdered thousands of workers and peasants, opposed pogroms.

Schwartzbard had admitted assassinating Petlura, declaring that he did it out of revenge for the pogroms in Ukraine, in which thousands of Jews were killed during Petlura's control of the Ukrainian government.

White Guard officials in the Petlura regime "testified" that Petlura had issued public manifestos "condemning" pogroms and warning the people against them. The contention has been raised by the defense that these manifestos were insincere subterfuges issued to cover the wholesale murder of Ukrainian Jews.

The counsel for the defense has a

Tory Scheme to Split China Urged by Bingham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—That China be split into five or six sections and be dealt with separately was the suggestion made to Secretary of State Kellogg by Senator Bingham of Connecticut.

Such a move has long been contemplated by imperialist Britain which has cast hungry eyes at the Yangtze valley.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Baku Production and Export of Oil Gains

BAKU, Oct. 7. (By Mail)—In the opening economic year the production of oil in the oil-fields of the "Azerneft" has been put at 7,680,000 tons, against 6,750,000 tons in the elapsed year. The oil refineries distilled last year more than 4 million tons of oil. The production of gas last year exceeded 180,000 tons in terms of oil.

The export of oil products last year reached some 1,500,000 tons, exported mainly to the United Kingdom (30 per cent), Italy (25 per cent) and France (14 per cent).

Cook, Mine Leader, Can Attend Warsaw Meeting After All

LONDON, Oct. 20.—After having refused a visa for his passport by the Polish Consulate here, A. L. Cook, Secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, will be permitted to attend the miners' international executive meeting after all.

Permission to enter Poland was granted him yesterday when the Polish Consulate received a message from the Polish Foreign Office granting Cook a visa. Cook will proceed by airplane direct to Warsaw.

Await Cook's Arrival.

WARSAW, Oct. 20.—The miners' international executive meeting has been postponed pending the arrival of Secretary Cook of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. The meeting will open Friday when Cook is expected to arrive.

The Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

should be a part of every meeting of your Workers Party unit and DAILY WORKER Builders' Club meeting. Every real left wing working class organization, labor union, fraternal society, etc., should place this matter on its order of business. Sustaining Fund stamp books, membership cards and full information may be obtained through

THE DAILY WORKER
33 FIRST STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Photo of A. J. Cooke, a man with dark hair and a beard, looking slightly to the side.

BOOKS

A SMUT HOUND OF THE LORD.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, by Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech. Albert and Charles Boni. \$3.

Anthony Comstock may not have degenerated into the kind of an adult his mother expected but we believe he grew up the kind of a man she hoped he would be. Comstock was born with the inherited brand of the snooper on his brain. He spent his life regretting that he did not live when the inquisition was in flower. How much more pleasant it would be to stretch lovers of good literature on the rack than to jail them? Or to stretch a lampost with the torso of a woman who loved out of wedlock rather than commit her to a home for the wayward? Still it must be admitted that Mr. Comstock managed to get a great deal of fun out of life. His mission was to cause pain and in this pursuit he was eminently successful.

With a nose constantly cocked for what he considered impure, Comstock prowled like a homeless tomcat thru the labyrinths of society. He feasted his moral nostrils on the smells of bawdy houses, in contemplation of the pleasures to be derived from making the culprits grovel before an irate and virtuous judge. Perhaps our hero had to skirt the vaudeville obscenity deadline pretty closely at times, in order to gain access to the haunts of the devil and to disarm Satan's servants, but the game was worth the candle and god would understand.

Bu indignant the Mr. Comstock was against those who retailed sin from one dollar to ten per sin-unit he fairly burned against those who put beautiful thots on paper or transferred beautiful pictures to canvas. Mr. Comstock could not tolerate beauty in any form, least of all in the female form. He compromised with life by declining to prosecute women for appearing on the streets with their ankles exposed, but everywhere this poor mortal went he was bedevilled by the sight of women who imposed such a severe strain on his flesh that there is reason to fear that he fell more than once.

Comstock was as illiterate as "Elmer Gantry" and as big an ass as John Roach Stratton.

Like most persons who believe they have been picked out by nature for an exalted purpose Comstock kept a diary. Excerpts from this diary lead one to believe that Anthony was hard put at times to preserve his virtue. Here are a few:

"Aye bound wanting. Sin, sin... Seemed as the Devil had full swi over me today, went right into temptation... This morning were sorely tempted by Satan and after some time in my own weakness I failed." Draw your own conclusions.

We shall leave Mr. Comstock to the devil. We are in the midst of a biography epidemic and a life of Comstock may be the least of our afflictions, while the plague lasts. Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech took their subject so seriously in my opinion. It was a job for a Ring Lardner or a Hendrik Van Loon.

BRIEF REVIEW.

GOD AND THE GROCERYMAN (Appleton Co.), is just another novel by Harold Bell Wright, a literary gentleman who has made as much money out of his deity as Billy Sunday made out of his devil. To pretend to write a serious review of this book would be to impose on the credulity of DAILY WORKER readers, because no intelligent scrivener in his right senses could be induced to wade thru one of Wright's half-baked sermons except under threat of discipline.

From what I gather from the first, 121st, and the last five pages of the book, Wright's hero puts religion on a business basis in a picked town, lines up the bankers on the side of god, and with the aid of the bankers drives purveyors of evil spirits out of business and brings prosperity to the god-fearing petty bourgeoisie, and at the same time communal happiness to many whose domestic lives the javelin of discord was inserted.

Our book review editor is in the market for an unemployed volunteer who will essay to explain the why, what, and wherefore of Harold Bell Wright and similar complaints. He is perturbed over the depths to which the reading public of our country has fallen in purchasing as many as one million copies of many of Mr. Wright's fictionized sermons.

But there is a story connected with this which takes a bit of the load off the literary shoulders of the book-reading public. Mr. Wright might still be a voice in the desert and a hissing in the market places where the wicked gather but for an accident. Speaking to a godly audience in the godly city of Los Angeles Mr. Wright was accosted by a go-getter who admired Harold Bell's flow of spiritual lingo. He then and there suggested that Mr. Wright put those godly words in book form, novel fashion, and that the result would be beneficial to both god and at least two of his creatures. This is the story of the amazing popularity of Mr. Wright's productions, a popularity that suffered when the famous author switched publishers and lost the affection of his finder.

COMMENT.

"The case is not ended. In a sense it has just begun," says Eugene Lyons in the concluding chapter of "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," just released by International Publishers. The publication of this volume less than two months after the execution of the two Italian workers, the announcement says, probably represents a record in labor publishing.

While the main facts of the dramatic seven years' fight in the courts are all included, the human side of the story gets first place in this book. The childhoods of the labor martyrs in Italy and their early struggles as immigrants in America are fully recounted. The background of American life, the great labor struggles of New England, the war and the "deportations delirium" are sketched in sharp lines.

The questions which the author sets out to answer are: "What was that made of two simple workers a flaming symbol of class persecution? Whence the ground-swell of protest that sent diplomat and churchmen and lawyers and professors—the complacent, respectable people—into a frenzy of fear or of confused conscience?"

He answers by a simple, direct account of the two men from their births to their deaths. The characters who appear in this story are depicted in sharp unsparing words. Judge Webster Thayer is described at one point as "a small, shrivelled man lost in the folds of a black judicial robe; thin lips that rarely smile though they sometimes bend into a sneer; sharp features and small nervous eyes in a pinched gray face." Governor Fuller is referred to as "a poor small-town Yankee who amassed one of the largest fortunes in New England; a pillar in an open-shop basic industry. A back-slapping salesman and politician who learned to balance a tea-cup. A baptist, a roisterous, a mason, a member of every chamber of commerce and patriotic society extant—a man who never shirks his 'duties as a citizen!'"

The outstanding events, and particularly the unprecedented world-wide demonstrations, are recorded with the same terse, dramatic vigor.

The book contains excerpts from the more important letters and speeches of Sacco and Vanzetti, and is illustrated by a number of photographs and cartoons from all parts of the world. It is being simultaneously translated into half a dozen languages.

"The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" will be reviewed in this column at an early date.

It is generally believed that a book which causes a violent sensation immediately on publication will not have a long life as a "best seller." This has been proved to be untrue with Sinclair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry." Six months after publication, Harcourt, Brace and Company announce that it is still a "best seller" and that they are running off still another printing—the 19th.

Read The Daily Worker

Mass Militarization, American Legion and the Labor Movement

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

UNIVERSAL conscription of "labor and capital" in time of war will be advocated energetically by the American legion, according to a recent announcement by its newly elected chairman.

The vicious purpose of this measure, and the light in which legion spokesmen regard it, can be gleaned from some of the statements made by the legion head. "Led there be more of one man serving for \$30 a month risking his life in battle, and another risking his clothing at \$30 a day," says Edward E. Spaford, who succeeds Howard P. Savage as the leader of the legion.

"Let labor and capital be conscripted at a sacrifice as well as men," is another pearl of the Spaford wisdom.

The Connection With the War Department.

There is considerable significance in this proposal of the American legion spokesman if it is taken in connection with the ceaseless drive of the army, navy, aircraft and other official sections of the government, supported by powerful civilian organizations for huge increase in armaments and militarization of the American masses.

United Front With Reaction.

The Johnson-Capper bill, if it becomes law, will empower the president to decide upon and declare a national emergency and authorize him: "to determine and proclaim the material resources, industrial organizations and services over which government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency."

The bill further provides that "all persons drafted into service between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, or such other limits as the president may fix, shall be drafted without exemption on account of industrial occupation."

"There is another clause which empowers the president to 'take such steps as may be necessary to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services are required by the government or by the civilian population.'

The Enemy Within.

The Johnson-Capper bill, as are the statements of the American legion in this respect, is based on the vicious theory that when workers are forced to give life and limb, and capitalists simply to contribute more than usual to the common war fund of the whole national capitalist class, that the sacrifice is equal.

Furthermore, the proposal of the sponsors of this kind of militaristic legislation do not even give the usual excuse of "defense of the nation against a foreign enemy." The lobbyists for the bill, according to the testimony of those who have listened to their arguments, quite frankly speak about the necessity for "defense against enemy within our gates" and lay very little stress upon invasion.

When the spokesmen of the ruling class in an imperialist country begin to talk about the "internal enemy" it is a sure sign that the "internal enemy" is a real one.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Rose Savage, Edgemere, L. I., N. Y.

Mrs. Saul Levine, Edgemere, L. I. N. Y.

John Lasba, Willard, Ohio

Joe Motzin, Willard, Ohio

S. J. Hegedus, Willard, Ohio

Martin Nerad, Willard, Ohio

Regina Nerad, Willard, Ohio

John Colobro, Willard, Ohio

R. Fedele, Willard, Ohio

John Sukala, Willard, Ohio

Tony Howatt, Centerton, Ohio

Frank G. Yantz, Centerton, Ohio

S. Joswick, Bayonne, N. J.

V. Kiroff, Lorain, Ohio

J. E. Berg, Philadelphia, Pa.

Krank Kutlas, Philadelphia, Pa.

Peter Demos, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jessie Shilkovsky, Detroit, Mich.

B. Deutch, Detroit, Mich.

Fred Miller, Detroit, Mich.

S. Kortan, Detroit, Mich.

St. Nucleus No. 6, Detroit, Mich.

C. R. Roy, Detroit, Mich.

Leonard Auberge, East Liverpool, Ohio

Worker, Youngstown, Ohio

H. Shuman, Buffalo, N. Y.

San Diego Granite Worker, San Diego, Calif.

M. Sienkiewicz, St. Nucleus, Wheeling, W. Va.

John Kasper, Shop No. 1, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

R. Horowitz, St. Nuc. No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rose Dieter, St. Nuc. No. 6, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. Zilke, Shop No. 4, McKeesport, Pa.

L. P. Taaff, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wm. Schmitt, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Finz, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Alex Madjovic, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joe Marcelli, Pittsfield, Pa.

W. H. Scarville, Pittsfield, Pa.

Max Spangler, New York City

M. Pahl, San Bernardino, Calif.

Euzino Serrett, Washington, Pa.

Salvatore Taglia, Washington, Pa.

B. Belcastro, Washington, Pa.

Benedetto Audia, Washington, Pa.

John Nicolletti, Washington, Pa.

Sam Billote, Washington, Pa.

Samuel H. Bernstein, New York City

Harold Robinson, Bronx, N. Y.

A. J. D. L. D., Rochester, N. Y.

M. Byrus, Hancock, Mich.

Los Vanaman, Hancock, Mich.

I. C. Zange, Cincinnati, Ohio

as an opponent of legislation for defense of American institutions."

How Will They Fight?

In view of the public announcement by the legion spokesmen, fired since the trip to France and the clash with the French workers on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue, with a holy desire to make it tough for the "reds" and the labor movement which harbors them in spite of all the "genuinely American" leaders can do, that they intend to press the issue of a national militarization law, the question arises as to the influence the united front of labor officialdom and legion heads will have on the struggle against this legislation that must be made by the labor movement.

No action was taken on the Johnson-Capper bill by the last congress and the A. F. of L. executive council lists the failure of this bill to become law as one of its achievements for 1927.

Provision of the Bill.

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NEWS OF LABOR SPORTS; SECOND ANNUAL LABOR MEETING WILL BE HELD IN DETROIT IN JANUARY

Football, the king of autumn sports, seems to be facing its most popular year, and tremendous crowds are packing the college stadiums to watch the "rah rah" boys do their stuff. The average attendance at the big game runs anywhere between 40 to 70,000. The intake at the gate sometimes runs as high as \$150,000—which is a sizable chunk of money, even in these days of \$3,000,000 dollar prize fights. It is little to be wondered at that recruiting of players for the college teams has become a recognizable practice—the same as picking up professional ball players. Nothing puts a college on the map nowadays like having a winning football team. No wonder Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have fallen into decline, while formerly obscure institutions like Centre, Notre Dame, and Purdue have risen to "fame and prosperity."

National Meet in Detroit.

Plans for the Labor Sports Union second annual indoor athletic meet scheduled for Detroit, Mich., in January have already been laid out by the national executive board in Chicago. Participants from all over the country are expected to compete. At the first annual meet, staged in Detroit last winter, more than 150 athletes were entered. This year's entry list is expected to double that figure. The program will consist of gymnastics, calisthenics, boxing, wrestling, jump events and basketball. Detroit runners will be invited to take part. Final selection of the two days on which the meet will be staged has not yet been made. However, this

will be done within the next two weeks.

Workers Soccer Teams Winning.

One of the strongest teams in the International Soccer Football League in Chicago is the entry of the Workers Sport Club. Last season the Workers tied for the championship of their division, and this year it looks like they're going to definitely win top honors. Thus far they have won four straight games. In Detroit the Workers Sport Alliance is making an almost equally good record, winning nearly every game played. A game between these two teams, both of which are affiliated to the Labor Sports Union, is planned for Chicago next spring.

A Square World's Series.

When the Yankees trounced the Pittsburgh Pirates four straight games, they not only duplicated the record of the Boston Braves in defeating the Philadelphia Athletics four straight, but they rehabilitated to some extent the shaky standing of the annual fall classic. The series of 1924, 25 and 26 had all gone to the full limit of seven games, and the fans with considerable justification had begun to think that things were fixed. However, the rapid manner in which the Yankees dispatched the hapless Pirates, has somewhat dispelled suspicion from this series. Perhaps the owners figured that it was a paying proposition to sacrifice the last three games this year, for its moral value in boosting their business. Such an astute move on the part of the baseball magnates is by no means out of consideration.

Name Mayor Walker in Knapp Probe; His Colleague Appointed

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Appearing today as a witness in the Moreland investigation of charges that Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, wasted \$200,000 of the \$1,200,000 census fund, Robert Moses, secretary of state, testified that Mrs. Knapp admitted to him last June she had burned certain official state records.

Appointed Tammany Men.

The names of Mayor James J. Walker of New York, Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, democratic leader of the state assembly, and Assemblyman Peter Hamill, of New York, were brought into the investigation by Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the republican state committee.

Gleason testified that at the request of Mayor Walker, Mrs. Knapp appointed Patrick Hogan of New York as an assistant census supervisor at \$2,000 a year.

Gleason said Mrs. Knapp appointed Grover Daugherty at the request of Assemblyman Bloch, and that she appointed Henry Yaffe at the request of Assemblyman Hamill.

Good Pinochle Player.

"Did you ever see Yaffe do any work?" Leroux asked Gleason.

"Did you ever see Hogan do any work?"

"No."

"How about Daugherty, did he do any work?"

"No," said Gleason. "He worked hard when there was work to do, and later he developed into a very destructive pinochle player."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Gitlow, Gold Will Address Communist Meeting Wednesday

Final plans for the needle trades campaign rally of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held Wednesday evening at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42nd St., have been completed. The meeting will start after working hours.

The main speaker of the evening will be Ben Gitlow, Communist candidate for assembly in the fourth assembly district, the Bronx, who has been barred by the board of elections from place on the ballot because he was convicted under the criminal anarchist law. He served nearly three years in Sing Sing Prison for his participation in the organization of the left wing of the socialist party in 1919.

Weinstone Will Speak.

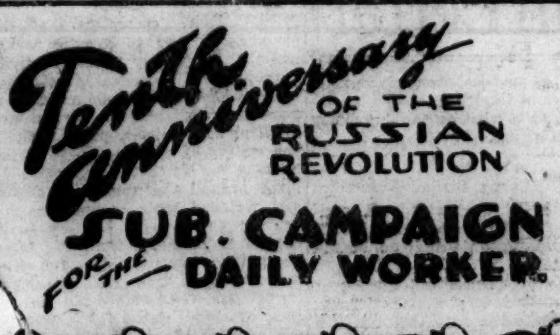
Other speakers will be William W. Weinstone, candidate for assembly in the eighth aldermanic district of Manhattan; Juliet Stuart Poyntz, manager of the Joint Board, Furriers' Union and Charles B. Zimmerman, Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

A Red Night will be held in Brownsville on Oct. 22nd. Harlem will hold another Oct. 23. On both occasions a dozen open air meetings will be held in the district.

Hunter Bags a Foreman

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Sadzatimni Szczatichin, foreman for the Peckham Road Corporation was wounded in the right shoulder and arm by birdshot while directing construction work on Amber Avenue, near the Heathcote Avenue railroad station today.

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Boro _____

COLORADO MINE STRIKERS TOTAL OVER 7,000 NOW

(Continued from Page One)

the number of men involved is thus constantly growing.

The strike is called by the I. W. W. and is for an increase of wages from \$5.50 that the companies have been paying to the \$7.50 scale of union fields. In spite of this, the reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers, who have very little membership in Colorado, and some of the state federation officers have lined up solidly with the state industrial commission and call upon labor to scab in the strike.

DENVER, Colo. (FP) Oct. 20.—More than 7,000 coal miners are known to have walked out in Colorado's three fields following a strike vote taken by the Industrial Workers of the World and reaffirmed by a statewide conference of miners held Oct. 16 in Pueblo.

In the northern field 4,000 miners met on the 17th at Lafayette and voted for walkout the next day. I. W. W. organizers in this section claim a 100 per cent shutdown. In the southern field, in the vicinity of Walsenburg and Aguilar, even the companies admit, 3,000 workers failed to report for work Tuesday morning. This is more than half the workers in the mines of the district.

The course in "Civics and Citizenship" will be given at the Workers' School Thursday evening. It is designed to treat this question of the status of workers, both citizens and aliens, in this country. Joseph R. Brodsky, noted labor attorney, who has defended many workers and strikers of New York City, will be the instructor.

The course will incidentally prepare anyone who wishes to become naturalized and a citizen of this country for the necessary test. It will acquaint the students with the nature of the political institutions of this country; the relation of the city, state and national governments; the principles and structure of the different political parties; the nature of the United States constitution; the growing powers of the executive department and the role of the judiciary.

Many classes have already begun and those wishing to take the course in "Civics and Citizenship" should register immediately at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street.

Large Strike Vote.

The strike has assumed much larger proportions than most observers anticipated although the I. W. W. has consistently stated that most of the miners would turn out.

The strike has been brewing the past month during which time the I. W. W. has conducted a strike vote in every camp in the state. The vote went for a strike by a large majority and in favor of demands for a \$7.50 per day minimum.

In an attempt to forestall the strike, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. recently granted a 12 cent increase to their company men, but only 4 cent boost for those on a tonnage basis. This appears to have had small effect upon the walkout.

Gunmen and Legionnaires.

Company gunmen led a mob of American Legionnaires and local business men in an attack upon the Walsenburg strike headquarters of the I. W. W. Oct. 15 with the threat of provoking a repetition of the tragedies of Centralia and Butte.

The escape of the lone member, John Kitte, who was in the hall at midnight when the attack took place, prevented physical violence. The raid ended in the burning of the building.

Prior to the raid at Walsenburg, notices were posted by company controlled "citizen's committees" at both Walsenburg and Aguilar, centers of strike activity. City and county officials endorsed the action of these vigilantes and are cooperating with the coal companies and the state industrial commission in an effort to break the strike.

Sub Section 2E.

Sub Section 2E will have a membership meeting Monday, 6:30 p. m. at 126 East 16th St.

Section 2 Meets Tonight.

The enlarged Executive Committee meeting of Section 2, called for last Friday has been postponed to tonight, 6:30 p. m. sharp. All members of the Section Executive Committee and sub-section organizers must be present.

Section 3, Attention!

All sub-section and unit industrial organizers of Section 3 must attend a meeting tonight 6 p. m. at 100 West 28th St.

Branch 1, Bronx.

An important meeting of Branch 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party of the Bronx will be held tonight at 542 East 145th St., at 8:30 o'clock. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will come up.

Section 4, Attention!

All comrades are instructed to settle for THE DAILY WORKER-FREI-

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McGrady Asked to Let Furriers Build Union

(Continued from Page One)

failure? Are you really incapable of learning anything or are you so vicious and unscrupulous that the suffering of the workers cannot reach you?

End Disruption.

You can render it easier for us to clear up the wreckage if you end your disruption now.

You dare to call yourselves labor leaders and representatives of the workers. But you hired gangsters to slug and slash the fur strikers with iron bars and knives. These hooligans of yours slashed and crippled scores of honest workers whose only crime was loyalty to their union. You and Mr. Matthew Wolf openly incited the police and the judges to arrest picketers and give them severe jail sentences. You sought to make picketing a crime. You furnished false witnesses against innocent strikers. Thanks to your pressure upon the police and the judges hundreds of innocent strikers were condemned to prison. Your hired gangsters nearly murdered Brother Gross, one of the workers' best leaders. You furnished bail bonds for the release of these gangsters. You provided big money for lawyers to defend and free these gangsters. You railroaded the strikers to prison while the gangsters you set free.

The letter was signed by Ben Gold, manager of the board.

Today was spent in attempts of the defense attorneys to prove that some one else suggested the Teapot Dome lease, that some one else made the lease, and that some one other than Fall ordered secrecy, and that Fall did not hide the lease and refuse information to congress about it.

Former Secretary of the Navy Denby and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., were named by Littleton, counsel for Fall and Sinclair, as more to be blamed than Fall.

At one time during the proceedings, Fall took the case out of the hands of his counsel and threatened the judge that unless Judge Finney, then on the stand, answered a certain question, the case would be reversed if a conviction was secured.

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The Issue of Soviet Union Recognition—Defense Against Imperialist Aggression

Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government is once more a major political issue.

The wide publicity given to, and the sympathetic hearing accorded the telling argument for recognition contained in the report of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, together with the sharpening struggle for oil as one of the central points of the conflict between British and American imperialism, coupled with the approach of a presidential campaign year, will inevitably focus the attention of millions of people in the ranks of the workers, middle class and capitalists upon this issue.

The workers' and farmers' movement in defense of the Soviet Union can and must be broadened and strengthened during this period.

The coming celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Union on November 7 shatters the fiction of the instability of the Soviet government. A workers' and peasants' government which pursues its revolutionary policy for a decade and grows stronger every year, cannot be jeered out of existence.

Invasion, blockade and imperialist-inspired attempts to foist successful counter-revolution against the Soviet power have served only to show the unshakable mass foundation of the Soviet government. Imperialist invasion is the only threat to the safety of the Soviet Union.

Production in the Soviet Union is now above the pre-war level and shows a rapid and steady increase from year to year.

Soviet Union purchases abroad are now an extremely important factor in the world markets and Russian currency is established on a firm basis.

The conditions of the Russian masses, contrary to the situation in other European countries, are on an upward curve. While the standard of living of the workers in every other European country is on the downgrade, the workers in the Soviet Union, because of socialist construction carried on by THEIR government, are being better fed, clothed and sheltered and educated every year.

The announcement by the Soviet government of the establishment of a 7-hour workday is a crushing answer to the calumnies of the capitalist class and their agents relative to the hopelessness of Soviet Union industry and the "oppression" of the Russian working class.

It is certain that in less than 20,000 workers will jam Madison Square Garden Sunday afternoon to hear members of the Trade Union Delegation and other well-known labor men and sympathizers, give reasons why the Soviet Union should be recognized, and open the campaign for recognition which will be brought into congress when it convenes.

The opponents of recognition, including the heads of the American Federation of Labor, as the principal reason for their opposition, state that normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, similar to those had with every other government in the world, would mean that a flood of "Communist propaganda" would deluge, and perhaps submerge, this glorious land of the free.

We, of course, would be heartily in favor of such a result and would be overjoyed if the non-recognition of the Soviet Union was the only obstacle in the way of the social revolution in the United States. This, however, as every sane person knows, is not the case.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the source of all Communist propaganda in the United States. Our task of revolutionizing the American working class could be made easier in only one way by recognition of the Soviet Union—by the fact the elimination of all legal barriers to intercourse between the Soviet Union and the masses of the United States would facilitate an estimation of the stupendous achievements of the Russian masses and lead finally to a full appreciation of their meaning for the world's working class.

But the class struggle in the United States does not spring from any other source than the exploitation and oppression of the American working class by the capitalist class and their government, retarded or intensified, of course, by the general status of the international class struggle.

We are for recognition of the Soviet Union first, because it is a government of workers and peasants which, because other nations still are ruled by capitalist governments, has to establish and maintain relations with these governments instead of with working class governments like itself.

Second, we are for recognition because the abolition of legal restrictions will make easier the securing of credits and the purchase of the commodities the Soviet Union needs.

Third, recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States would tend to normalize the formal relations between the two countries and make more difficult a sudden and arbitrary decision by American imperialism to take a more active part in the war on the Soviet Union which British imperialism is trying to organize.

The struggle for the recognition of the Soviet Union in its new phase will set new currents in motion in the labor movement. It will stimulate the left wing movement by reason of the fact that recognition of the Soviet Union cannot be discussed by workers without at once raising the whole issue of world class struggle. The American labor movement will be made more conscious and therefore stronger. Comparison of the social, economic and political status of the American and Russian masses will be made by wide circles of workers and this inevitably will strengthen the bond between American labor and the Soviet Union.

American workers and farmers will gain a new insight into and understanding of class relations and the revolutionary role of the labor movement in the struggle for the recognition of the Soviet Union. But defense of the Soviet Union, the fatherland

THE DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1927

"THIS IS MORE LIKE IT!"

—By Fred Ellis



Japanese Workers Fight New Capitalist Offensive

By HAJAMA.

The economic crisis which Japan has been passing through since 1920 and which had begun to assume a milder form in 1925 and 1926, has again become more serious in the past few months and assumed extremely alarming proportions. The general cause of the crisis in Japan is the disproportion between the gigantic development of Japanese industry and the demand for Japanese wares. Japan is now a gigantic factory working up foreign war materials into marketable goods (Japan possesses no raw materials of her own). These goods are exported to countries in which they have to face severe competition on the part of other industrial countries which outstrip the Japanese goods.

The crisis in Japan has lately been intensified by the revolution in China, which considerably affected the Chinese market, the most important one for Japanese wares.

Bank Failures. In the last few months, a number of banks in Japan (about 30, large and small ones), as well as commercial and industrial undertakings linked up with them, have collapsed, sing 60 factories in various branches

among them big concerns such as Susuki, Kawasaki and others. The crisis continues to rage and is constantly spreading to new branches of Japanese industry, such as the cotton industry, cement, sugar, paper and other industries. The number of industrial undertakings which have collapsed is constantly growing.

Wholesale Dismissals.

The Japanese proletariat is suffering above all from the wholesale dismissal of workers which is taking place in almost every branch of industry. The following facts bear witness to the extent of these wholesale dismissals.

The industrial concern "Dainichon Denkoku Boseki Rengokai," which embraces 80 percent of the whole of the Japanese textile industry, resolved to cut down its production by 15 percent and closed a number of factories, whilst in the others production was reduced to a far greater extent, in some factories even to as much as 50 percent. Thousands of workers of both sexes lost their means of livelihood.

Textile Workers Fired. The concern "Rokugokai," posses-

of the world's working class, comes before recognition. Neither will recognition of the Soviet Union end the need for continual and unqualified support of the Soviet Union against the attacks of world imperialism.

The struggle for recognition must be carried on so that it will be not only a campaign for establishment of diplomatic relations but in essence a mighty movement which enlists the American workers in the proletarian army for joint struggle against the enemies of the working class and the Soviet Union, and defense of the socialist fatherland.

The Battle Lines in the Colorado Coal Fields

The Colorado coal fields are once more the scene of struggle. In 1912 it was the United Mine Workers which challenged the tyranny of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Louis Tikas, a Greek miner, was murdered by the thugs of this Rockefeller subsidiary under a flag of truce, by national guardsmen mobilized to drive the miners back to slavery. Wives and children of the miners were shot and burned to death by the forces of "law and order" in Ludlow.

In 1927, organizers and members of the I. W. W. are in the forefront of the struggle. Fifteen years seems to have brought but little weakening of the control of the Rockefeller interests for we read that 18 pickets have been thrown in jail without charges against them, that the sheriff of Walsenburg, a notorious Rockefeller stronghold, has "investigated reports that the I. W. W. had received a carload of rifles and ammunition..."

The president of the State Federation of Labor announces that his organization will not support the strike and calls the I. W. W. "renegades."

History seems to be repeating itself. Scare stories designed to inflame the patriotic citizenry to whom Rockefeller is a god, are being circulated and the head of the official labor movement is careful to let the bosses and their gunmen know that this is not a "regular" strike.

Nevertheless, 4,000 miners whom the United Mine Workers have failed to organize are out on strike and reports state that others are coming out daily.

Two thousand miners attended a meeting called by I. W. W. organizers and pledged themselves to fight for the Jacksonville scale.

It looks like the miners were tired of waiting for the Lewis machine of the U. M. W. A. to do something and are ready to go into battle under any leadership that shows it will fight.

We doubt that the J. W. W. have the "carload of rifles and ammunition" the Walsenburg sheriff says he is trying to locate and which he seems to think they will need as they needed it at Ludlow.

In the meantime the labor movement must watch developments in Colorado and be ready to furnish the aid that must be forthcoming if the miners of Colorado are to break thru the Rockefeller front and build a militant union.

of industry in the district of Tokyo and Yokohama, also resolved to cut down production and has resorted to wholesale dismissal of workers in a number of undertakings. The other factories belonging to this concern are also preparing for wholesale dismissals—but, in order to avoid unrest among the workers, they are dismissing their hands, for the time being, in small groups of eight to ten men.

Street Car Workers.

Even very profitable undertakings, such as the tramway system of Tokio, are making use of the general offensive of capital against the working class and are proceeding with wholesale dismissals in the course of rationalization. At the end of July 250 workers were dismissed.

The employers, however, do not confine themselves to the dismissal of workers. They are also reducing wages, prolonging the hours of work whilst at the same time they reduce the number of working days, introducing piece-work, keeping back the wages or paying once a month instead of twice, worsening all the conditions of labor, etc.

Workers Fight.

How does the Japanese proletariat react to this offensive of capitalism? In general the Japanese workers offer a fairly active resistance to the attack of the capitalists. Unfortunately, the Japanese proletariat is still weak as regards organization and, owing to political disunity, its organizations, both the political and trade union ones, are split up into three groups hostile to one another. These are the Right, the Left and the Centre parties. The absence of a united front is very detrimental to the struggle of the Japanese workers.

Appeal to Foreign-born.

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The executive of the Australian Labor Party has decided to circularize Italian and other immigrants, in their own language, respecting labor conditions and the trade union position in Australia. The A. L. P. executive is seeking the cooperation of the various labor councils on the matters, and generally in making a closer approach to foreign immigrants now coming to Australia.

Child Endowment.

PERTH, Western Australia.—Some time ago, the Western Australia State Executive of the Australian Labor Party appointed a special committee to report on the question of child endowment. The committee has now drawn up a report, which has been adopted by the executive of the A. L. P. The report urges the labor government of the state to insist on a child endowment system in accordance with the following principles:

1.—That wages be so computed to ensure a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the domestic obligations of the average worker—a man, wife and two children. 2.—That endowment be assured for each child in every family in excess of two. 3.—That it be recognized wages are an economic charge on industry, and endowment a social obligation on the community. 4.—That endowment is related only to the extent of the family, and is not to be regarded as corrective of arbitration deficiencies, but as the right of the child, and that child endowment should be entirely independent of wage-margins for skill.

Sugar Strike.

BRISBANE, Queensland.—A series of strikes has broken out in the sugar industry, owing to the action of sugar-mill employees at South Johnstone, in the north of Queensland, employing non-union foreigners instead of union labor, despite the fact that under a ruling of the state arbitration court the unionists were to be given preference, in view of their previous experience in the work and employment in the industry.

Following upon the picketing of the mills, a union picket named Jack Hines was shot dead by a foreign gunman on July 4. The foreigner has not yet been located, being shielded by the employers. After the shooting there was a general rush to clear out the foreigners and for a time things looked serious, as everybody was armed. The police intervened, and the Queensland state government ordered the disarmament of all persons while the defense department called in all service rifles and ammunition.

The unionists are strong on the field and are picketing the works. Non-unionists brought to the mills are given a rough handling and sent back—the unionists stopping the trains and dragging the "scabs" off, then beating them up. There is every likelihood of the strike extending as the unionists are determined to carry on the fight till every non-unionist is driven out of the industry.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, the patriot who was chief legal gunner for the notorious Lusk committee that started out to save the country from radicalism immediately after the world war came to an end, is now chief counsel for Messrs. Fall and Sinclair, also patriots, who almost succeeded in stealing the greater part of the United States government's naval oil supply while Harding was occupied with a crap game. Needless to say, Mr. Littleton insists that his hijacking clients were animated by the highest patriotic motives in taking unto themselves their country's oil resources.

THE radicals that Mr. Littleton exposed and helped to get lodged in Sing Sing would socialize the national oil resources and use the mineral wealth of the country for the benefit of the producing section of the population and their dependents. The gentlemen that Mr. Littleton defends for big money would also sacrifice the national oil resources with the difference that the society benefited would be confined to the thieves and their families.

MR. Littleton in his anxiety to get his clients out from under the dilemma in which they now find themselves, because of the political exigencies of the democratic party and the importance of oil in the national economy (as well as the importance of Standard Oil in the national government) finds it expedient to squat some crude petroleum on Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the young man who essayed to close the gulf in Tammany's "red light" windows. It appears that Mr. Roosevelt's part in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy was that of hush man. He was the precocious fellow who insisted that the less the public knew about this patriotic business the better for the conspirators. Which proves that young Ted is a worthy son of his father. Was it not old Teddy who once said that the constitution meant little or nothing between friends?

IN accepting in behalf of the federal government the statue erected in honor of General Meade of Civil War fame by the state of Pennsylvania, president Coolidge hinted that in some respects at least the famous general possessed qualities akin to those which enabled Mr. Coolidge to rise to the presidency from the lowly position of bill collector on a commission basis. Mr. Meade was a "gallant soldier and a Christian gentleman." Mr. Coolidge is no soldier, but he is a Christian gentleman and he may have solderly qualities too. We learn from the president that Meade did not believe in "leading hopeless charges." In other words, he did "not choose to fight" when the other fellow had the drop on him. Just like Cal.

ANOTHER go-getter was "Dr." Franklin, alias Kock, alias Katz. He got them too. His plan was to visit housewives and inform them that he was a physician sent by their husbands to examine them physically with a view to prescribing treatment for some suspected disease. His theatre of operations was the Bronx. Most of the "Dr." involuntary clients did not stop to question the legitimacy of the "Dr.'s" professional visit so they did as they were bid, and while undressing, the "Dr." departed with whatever jewelry he found laying around. But most adventures have an end as well as a beginning, and the "Dr." met his nemesis in a woman who was not sick. He is now on his way to Sing Sing.

REASONING correctly, the quickest way to acquire wealth and the easiest way to make a living is to do as little physical labor as possible and make others do as much as possible. "Dr." made a careful note of feminine vanities, particularly in the matter of clothes and went into training for his chosen profession. He hung around the haunts of doctors and watched their mannerisms. A prospective patient has as much chance of escaping from the attentions of an experienced doctor as an unarmed diver from the tentacles of an octopus. Not only could the doctors, observed by the faker, convince the average person that he was ill, but they could also convince him that a cure was possible. This convinced the faker that there was money in the profession.

NO matter how ill a doctor may be he manages to create an atmosphere of salubrity around his personality. If he cannot do this he might as well take down his shingle and become a chiropractor. So "Dr." Franklin developed a way of holding his hands as well as those of his "patients" and learned the art of stringing medical terms together in a convincing manner. Most people are afraid to admit they don't understand synthetic chunks of vocabulary lest they might be considered ignorant. Human gullibility helps to make life easy for persons of easy virtue. Well, the curtain goes down on the go-getting "Dr." and for the time being Bronx housewives may be permitted to harbor their ailments without outside interference. But "Dr." Franklin has proved that there is money in that there is a thorough and pioneering spirit will follow the lure of the yellow metal.